Syracuse, Sept. 4.—The Democratic State convention assembled at Meeting Hall at 12

he committee vein, L. D. Holstein, of Albany, and E. J. Clark, rson, were appointed temporary secre-The roll of delegates was called credentials

The resolution was laid on the table, pending the settlement of contested seats.

The Chair announced the committees, and the Convention took a recess until 4 P. M.

The Convention reassembled at 4 o'clock. The Committee on Permanent Organization reported for President, Heman J. Redlield, of Genessee, with two Vice Presidents from each judicial district. Secretaries—W. R. Knapp, A. Bleecker Banks, C. S. Buchanan, E. J. Clark, R. L. Underhill, James McLean, E. E. Harding. The report was unanimously adopted.

Mr. Redfield was received with loud apand made an eloquent address on takin,

Resolved. That the delegates representing the

sew fore challeng representation in this body, a constit-ent Democracy, worthy alike of respect and followship: therefore, be it further restolve, that following the precedent of former statz conventions of the Democracy of New Y. s. it be now earnestly urged upon the delegations representing respectively the Tammany and Mozart Hall organizations, to present the names of seventeen persons from each of said

RMr. Lanning said that if a fair committee is

Mr. Lord moved to amend the amendment by allowing the two delegations to cast 34 votes-

Loud applause followed the announcement of te vote, which was re-echeed by the galleries. Class. Cornell, on the part of the Tanmany degation, asked leave to retire for consulta-

The following committee was aunounced;—
Eighth District—Sanford E. Church; E. P.
Lansing, First—Win, McMurray, R. B. Connolly, Second—Charles Frost, Charles J. Lowrey, Third—Isaac McConich, Jr., Wm. Hardenburg, Fourth—Win, J. Averill, Jay Carly,
Fifth—Delos de Wolfe, Arphaxad Loomis,
Sixth—John J. Taylor, Wm. Halsey, Seventh
—Geo, Hastings, S. H. Parker.

The Convention took a recess till 9 o'clock
to morrow morning. to morrow morning

THE VOIE RECONSIDERED.

Mozart Rejected!

Tammany Triumphant.

Mozart Hall and Tammany quarrel, Immediately upon the President calling the

Mr. Lapham, of Ontario, took the floor, and said there seemed to have been a misunder-standing in regard to the votes cast vesterday, in relation to the contesting delegations from New York. In order that all might have an op-

Hall delegations to seats in this convention, be, and the same is hereby reconsidered.

Mr. Benjamin Rac, of Mozart Hall, rose to a point of order. The rules of the last Assembly were adopted yesterday for the guidance of this body. By those rules the first business in order must be the reading of the journal of vesterday.

Mr. Laning rose to a point of order. The gentleman from New York, Mr. Rac, is not entitled to be heard or to vote under this motion to reconsider, which is really to decide whether he is suitled to a sea on this floor.

o a seat on this floor. Lasters, editor of the New York Free-Journal, claimed the right to be heard.

By the action of the Convention yesterday, he was entitled to a seat on this floor. If he was not a delegate now and entitled to his seathers, there could be nothing to reconsider. (Loud appliance)

Hon. S. E. Church said the question had not

THE



SUN

WEEKLY EDITION-SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1861.

The question was then put on the appeal from the decision of the chair, ruling that the Now York delegates were not entitled to speak or vote on this question, and the chair was sustained by a voic of 142 aves, against 62 nays.

The result was received with applause from the friends of Tammany.

Mr Thayer, of Wyoming, moved the previous question on the meion to the continuous tenders.

Lincoln's message, that "the states derive their authority from the Federal Government" as subversive of the fundamental doctrine of American liberty. In the Treaty of Peace which the states conquered from Great Britain the independence, not of the nation, but of each separate state, was acknowledged. The crown lands reverted with the right of emiquestion on the motion to reconsider yesterday's

Mr. D. Moulton moved to lay the previous question on the table.

Loud desultory discussions on points of order sprang up, and the convention was for some time in much confusion. At last, under calls for the ayes and nays, the convention refused to lay the subject on the table by a vote of ayes 21, nays, 112. navs 112.

NUMBER 1342

nave 112.

The question being on ordering the main question, Mr. McMasters begged the indulgence of the Convention while he said a few words, and he should be ready to stop at any moment, should his remarks prove offensive to any delegate. ny delegate.

The Convention refused to consent, and the

main question was ordered.

The ayes an I navs being ordered, the resolution to reconsider yesterday's action was adopted—ayes 114, navs 87.

The question then recurring on the substitute

offered yesterday for the report of the committee on credentials, admitting both the Mozart and Tammany delegates,

A long and animated discussion ensued on points of order, which became considerably mixed up before any disentanglement could be reached.

ached.

In the midst of intense excitement, the prerious question was demanded, when Mr. spriggs moved to lay the previous question on

This was put to a vote and declared carried, ben the friends of Mozart Hall rose giving emendous cheers.
The Tammany delegates in dismay demanded

s and nays, the effect of the decision lay the whole subject on the table and Clude both delegations, Mr. Benjamin Rae, of Mozart Hall, demanded the right to be heard. Whether a delegate or not, he called upon the Convention to abide by its own vote and the decision of the chair. Cries of "You're out of order," "Turn him

Mr. Rae-"I defy any person to turn me Mr. Spriggs moved to lay the call for the pre

ious question on the table, and called for the res and mays on the motion. ves and nays on the motion.

The Convention then ordered the main question, and the vote was taken on the substitute flered yesterday, admitting both the delegates om New York, and it was lost—yeas 85, nays The original report of the committee, admit-

The original report of the committee, admitting Tammany, was then adopted without calling or the axes and nays.

On the announcement of the result Mr. Gauet, of New York, on the part of the Mazart Iail delegation, rose and entered a protest gainst the rejection of the representatives of hirty-three thousand Democratic voters of the

The Mozart Hall delegation then withdrew om the convention. Recess till two o'clock.

The Convention re-assembled at 2 o'clock.

In the absence of the Committee on Resolu-cies, Darius B. Ogden addressed the Conven-ou is an earnest appeal to the Domes are to div now, as they have done around the Stars of Surjes, in support of the Union. In his advances, we must have more fighting before by ment, we must have more fighting before can score the great boon of peace. (Loud scrs) He would have this rebellion crushed t, and then he would guarantee to the South i her Constitutional rights. (Immense aplace.) We can offer no better ground of peace of the secessionists than the Constitution, and two properly enforce that instrument, it is all her have a right to ask. (Loud cheers.) Hen. S. E. Church, from the Committee on the large peace of the pea

It du nots, reported the resolutions as follows:

Resolved, That in this crisis the watchword which should pass through the democratic ranks, calling them together and consolidating them in one erect and determined mass in defense of our imperilled country, is the senti-ment of Andrew Jackson, that "the Umon must and shall be preserved."

Resolved, That the claim of any state or num-

that secession is revolution.

Resolved, That the seizure of the forts and property belonging to the Federal Governmen, followed by the authorization of privateers against the commerce of the loyal states, precipitated the country into a state of war; that it is the duty of the Government to prosecute the war thus forced upon it with all its power and resources; and that it is the duty of the people to rally with arms and means to the support of the Government, notil the struggle is ended by the triumph of the Constitution and laws, and the restoration of the Union.

the Constitution and laws, and the restoration of the Union.

Resolved, That we hold next in guilt to the fection which has risen in arms against the country, the politicians of the North who for years have organized and sustained a system of agitation tending and intending to alienate the different sections of the country, and to stir up between them an "irrepressible conflict" based upon their domestic institutions, which it was

tetween them an "irrepressible conflict" based upon their domestic institutions, which it was declared could only terminate in the universal predominance of one section or the other.

Resolved, That to the infatuation of the same class of politicians we can trace the threatening proportions which this "civil war" has assumed, and the catastrophies that have attended it. In the language of one of their representative men, "Congress adjourned having done and said nothing to strengthen and executars the men, 'Congress adjourned having done and said nothing to strengthen and encourage the Union men of the border states. The great and powerful states of Virginia, North Carolina and Tennessee were lost to the Union, while three other states—Maryland, Kentucky and Messouri —are struggling to maintain their positions in it, because the Republican press and the Repub-lican representatives were beguiled into the popular idea that they discharged their first and highest duty in standing by and on the Chicago Platferm; and later still, when the people had rallied, without distinction of party, to the derathern; and later still, when the people had rallied, without distinction of party, to the defense of the Union, the same predominant influences in the Republican Party, by dictating 'politicalisatiles to be fought,' have, according to the same authority, 'added another year to the war, a hundred million of dollars to its cost, and overely graves. id opened graves for fifteen or twenty those

ed, That as it was the duty of Congress the initiation of this conflict, to have encour-ced the loyal citizens of the South by ample harantees of their rights, and by all just and conorable concession, we believe it to be its dunow, while putting down rebellion with and force, to offer to the loyal people of the saffected states the remedy which the Consti-tion itself provides for public grisvances—a expention of all the states for the revision and

Il sustain no war, nor countenance any peace ading to the separation of these states; and at they will regard any attempt to pervert is conflict into a war for the emancipation of yes, as fatal to all the hopes of the restoration the Union.

That it is the duty of the adminis-Resolved, That it is the duty of the administration, imitating the patriotic spirit of the neople, to abandon the narrow platform of the Chicago Convention, which stands condemned by the suffrages of nearly two thirds of the people, and to step forth upon the broad platform of the Constitution, to expel corrupt men from office, to exclude from its councils the advocates of separation or abolition, and to reconvente the allowed the constitution of the constitutio druct its Cabinet so as to conform to the altered condition of the country and to command more argely the public respect and confidence. Resolved, That while we admit the necessity

summary processes and martial law amo of summary processes and martial law among insurgent populations, and within the lines of military operations, we protest against the doctrine that any power, except the representatives of the people, can suspend the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus for civil offences. We pretest against the assumption of the Executive power to establish a system of passports—against the right of the Federal Government to organize systems of state rolling account. —against the right of the Federal Government to organize systems of state police—against the assumption of the Federal Executive to repress the discussions of a Free Press by the refusal of mail facilities, or in any way except by the decisions of the civil tribunals—and that finally, we pretest against the doctrine of President

suthority from the Federal Government" as subversive of the fundamental doctrine of American liberty. In the Treaty of Peace which the states conquered from Great Britain the independence, not of the nation, but of each separate state, was acknowledged. The crown lands reverted with the right of eminent domain to the states, and the Federal constitution was adopted by the states, and binding only on those that accepted it—and the liberties of the people, and the prosperity of our nation have been maintained, and advanced from the beginning of the people. ates, subject only to the Federal bond and the

containing the policy and measures of the Ad-ministration in power is essential to a constitu-tional government; it is a right upon which the pillars of our Republic rest, and is denied only by tyrants. To use the language of Daniel Webster, "It is a homebred right, a fireside privilege. It has ever been enjoyed in every house, cottage and cabin in the nation. It is not to be drowned in controversy. It is as undoubted as the right of breathing the air and walking the earth. It is a right to be main-tained in peace and war. It is a right which tained in peace and war. It is a right which cannot be invaded without destroying constitu-tional liberty. Hence, this right should be guarded and protected by the freemen of this country with a zealous care, unless they are precountry with a zealous care, up pared for chains and slavery."

Resolved, That we thank our brave army in the field, and our navy upon the seas, for the noble devotion and heroic courage they have shown in railying to the defense of the country in its hour of peril, and we will not forget that it is our duty to protect them from being the spert and sacrifice of politicians, who order bat-tles from ideas of political necessity, or the vic-tims of contractors, who make the peril of the country the occasion of general spoliation and speculating

Resolved, That the dangers which menace us, first made head through the disruption of the Democratic party, and the hopes of the country depend upon the unity and vigor of the Democratic party in this crisis. That a Democratic victory in this state would be hardly less auspicious to the cause of the Union than the triumph of the Feberal arms on the field of battle. That, therefore, we hold those Democrats, who from motives of anthe field of battle. That, therefore, we note those Democrats, who, from motives of ambition or factiousness, are seeking to divide and distract the party, as not only treacherous to its principles, but disloyal to the country.

The resolutions were taken up separately,—On the third resolution being read, John J. Taylor, of There are formed the following substitute. Taylor, of Tioga, offered the following substi

R solved-That while we recognize the accessity for a vigorous prosecution of the war in which the country is most unhappily engaged, until it can be ended consistently with the preservation of all the states, we insist that its prosecution should be accompanied by the most liberal preffers of peace. In no other course do we see any hope of a termination of the war and preservation of the Union.

Mr. Thaver, of Wyoming, opposed the amendment. We were a peace party before the war. For God's sake, let us not be a peace party in war. (Loud applause.)

(Loud applause.)

Mr. Kernan thought the sixth resolution went far enough in the offer of peace. We are now sealing not with Union men, but with arraed ratiors. When gentlemen tick of the Union icn of the South let them remember that these en, the gallant sons of Kentucky, ask us to

the gatast sons of Kentucky, ask us to part down treason with arms.

Charles S. Macomber, of Eric, made an eloquent speech in support of the original resolution and in favor of a qigorous prosecution of the war for the preservation of the Union. The amendment was lost and the third resolu-on adopted.

L. H. Brown of Jefferson, moved to amend

he four he coluite n by declaring the agetators of the North equal in guilt to the secessimists of the South, instead of next to them in guilt, Lost, and the resolution was adopted as reported

Arphaxad Loomis, moved to restore the nimb resolution, expanged in the Committee's report, protesting against a suspension of the half-sts corpus. The presence resolution of the habeas corpus. The passport system, the state police system, the suppression of free discussion in the press, and the doctrine that the states

derived their authority from the Federal Govsponsibility in such a crisis as this, than that bold rebellion should destroy this Government.

thusiasm.

The whole series of resolutions were then adopted, and loud cheers given for the platform. THE NOMINATIONS

were then proceeded with by acclamation and preconcerted agreement, as to the principal officers: For Secretary of State-DAVID R. FLOYD

For Secretary of State—Dayid R. Floyd Jones—by acclamation.

For Judge of Appeals—George F. Comstock—by acclamation.

For Comptroller—Geo. F. Scott—by ballot; Scott, 150; Parks, 54; St. John, 9.

For Attorney General—Lyman Tremaine—by acclamation, after Francis Kernan had been nominated in the same manner and declined.

For Treasurer.—Francis C. Brouck—by acclamation.

For Canal Commissioner (long term)-James

B. LORD, of Monroe Co .- by ballot, over James or Canal Commissioner (short term) -W. W. Wright by acclamation.

For State Prison Inspector. —WM. C. RHODES
—by ballot. Competitors—James Griffiths, D.
J. Haistead, E. J. Clark, C. C. B. Walker.

lider and Thomas.

The following were then declared elected as sembers of the State Committee for the ensu-

ist District, Elljah F. Pardy, Wm. Muler; Ist District, Edjah F. Pardy, Wan, Muler;
I District, John R. Kesd of Suffolk, N.
olmes Odell of Westchester; 3d, Peter Cager of Albany, Jacob Hardenburgh of Ulster;
b. Richard H. Cushing of Montgomery, Edad Dodge of Lawrence; 5th, Lorenzo Carroll
Herkimer, and Willard Johnson of Oswego;
b, Duncan C. Mayer of Schuyler, and Abram
Miller, of Tioga; 7th, E. A. Hebard of Oatio, and Win, C. Rawley of Monroe; 8th,
can Richmond of Genessee, and A. P. Laning
Eric. A vote of thanks was then passed for the

flicers of the Convention, and with loud cheers or the platform and candidates, the Conven-Incendiary Fires at Washington - Attempt

to Rescue the Female Rebel Prisoners.

On Sanday morning last, between one and three o'clock, two fires occurred in Washington, evidently the work of incendiaries. They were attended by circumstances indicating very strongly that they were planned as accessories to a rescue of the female prisoners recently arrested, and now under guard in the residence of one of them for treasonable correspondence with the enemy. The fires were in the vicinity of this residence. Directly after the alarm was sounded for the first one, a party of men, none of whom were recognized, made a persistent attempt to force the guard, under the pretence of rescuing the ladies from the flames. The guard was compelled to charge bayonets upon them to prevent a rescue. When the second alarm was given, another group of men cautiously appreached the prevent a rescue. When the second alarm was given, another group of men cautiously approached the guarded house, but finding the sentinels on the alert, did not attempt to obtain an entrance. These circumstances have induced the belief that the incendiarism was a paln of the robel friends of the guarded female rebels to rescue them, and in the midst of the excitement occasioned by the fire, place them in concealment out of the reach of the government, to injure which they have sacrificed everything pertaining to their sex. This occurrence is another evidence of the existence, within the very walls of our capital, of a body of traitors ready to resort to any act of vandalism, bewever out-

to resort to any act of vandalism, however out-rageous, to embarrass the government and aid the traiters in arms against it.

The Union Nomination in Ohio. WHILE a few notoriously corrupt and selfish

tion,—the Democrats of other states are giving fraternal "union for the sake of the Union."

Hon. DAVID Top of Ohio, the candidate of Presidential Convention at Baltimore, by which cracks around him; he has no magic cups, au-Mr. Douglas was put in nomination. Gov. tomaton dells, strange vases, necromantic caul DENNISON, the present Republican incumbent, declined the nomination, as the representative of the dominant party, desiring to have it given swindles out of all five of them. By his amazo a Democrat.

From the hour of the assault upon Fort Sum ter Mr. Top has given all his energies to the war against treason. He gave liberally of his large means-sent one son early into the contest; and, with voice and purse and money has his wonders-if we can-for ourselves. been second to no man in Ohio. In a speech a few days ago, at Little Mountain, in Lake county, he said "he would give his last iron pig, the last ton of coal, his last son; and then, if necessary, he would give himself to the cause of

Ture Chamber of Commerce at their meeting Thursday, unanimously adopted resolutions declaring that the strength and energy exhibited by the rebellion, require the whole resources of the loyal states in men and money to avoid a protracted struggle, renewing to the Government the pledge of its earnest sympathy and support, until every rebel has laid down his arms; expressing entire confidence in the Secretary of the Treasury, and promising their best efforts to strengthen the financial resources and credit of Government; declaring all aid and comfort to the enemy, moral or other, to be treasonable, and worthy of the severest pages hment; applauding the recent vigor and decision of the government and its officers; demanding that the conspirators be made to feel in their persons and property all the rigors which civilized warfare can inflict; directing the attention of goveroment to the defective condition of the fortilieations in the harbor of New York; tendering thanks to Hon. JOSEPH HOLT for his eloquent and patriotic address; complimenting Commodore STRINGHAM and Gen. BUTLER for the brilliant achievement at Hatteras Inlet, &c. Com. STRINGHAM was elected an Honorary member of the Chamber.

Commodore Stringham.

This fortunate officer is a native of Orange bipman, in 1810, before he was fifteen, and a therefore been over tifty years in the serce. Although 65 years of age, so temrate and correct have been his habits, that his ysical vigor is yet perfectly unimpaired, and looks like a man in the prime of life. No canty, N. Y. He entered the Navy as a midce. Although 65 years of age, so temb'y sical viger is yet perfectly unimpaired, and e looks like a man in the prime of life. No ne would think him over fifty.

that by an oath during the reduction of Forts Clark and Hatteras. This must have been a fiction of the correspondent. The report was a wrong to him. He never utters an oath; nor Mr. Armstrong of Queens, offered a long sub- does he allow it in his presence by any under stitute for the fifth resolution, which was lost and the resolution adopted.

his command. No man has a deeper regard for the sincern Christian life, or a professional control of the sincern Christian life.

The vast social and political change that has lately been accomplished in Ireland is evidenced dic faith, and the preservation of the treatic factor of the specific faith, and the enforcement of the treation of the specific faith, and the enforcement of the treation of the specific faith, and the enforcement of the treation of the specific faith of the spec give legal titles to purchasers. The former land owners were for the most part absentees, or aristocrats whose pride was only equalled by their own poverty and the wretchedness of the their own poverty and the wretchedness of the people. The new preprietors are chiefly from the middle classes of society, and largely composed of English and Scotch settlers, who were attracted by the low rates of purchase and the security of the title. The contigued operation of this beneficial law bills fair to effect a radical hange in the condition of Ireland, by transfering the land to the injustrial classes. The aristocracy there has received its death blow, and another generation may see Ireland the most democratic and the most prosperous nation | fish. in Europe.

The True Sort of Democrats to follow. Brigadier General John J. Peck, of Syracuse, and his Brigade Surgeon, Dr. T. Resu, SPENCER, of Geneva, were at the Astor House esterday. General PECK, distinguished himelf for bravery and military skill in the Mexican war, and was recently appointed to his present position as a "reward of merit. He is or is way to report himself for active service at Washington, Dr. Spencen is a Surgeon of skill and distinction—has held several Profesr-hips in Medical colleges. Both gentlemen iil, no doubt, do credit to themselves in this var with Southern traitors. Both were origindly "Hard Shell Democrats," and have held prominent political positions in their own local-

THE Kentucky special demolish rail road bridges and tear up the tracks, if the companies refuse to carry rebel troops without pay, and demolish them likewise if they carry Unit ed States troops for pay. Thus it is every where. The secessionists claim the right to throw down and destroy all that is most pre cious to good men, but should any one interpos and attempt to restrict their operations, or pan sh them, they cry, like disposessed devilse "Let us alone," and their abettors everywhen nout "Peace! peace!" Not the least of the rimes of secessionism is, that it perverts the rords that were sung by angels two thousand rears ago, to serve the interests of an unrighte

A Cutting Rebuke. The response of the President to Governo MAGOFFIN's demand for the breaking up of th nion camps in Kentucky, has been published, Ie replies, that the camps consist almost ex lusively of Kentuckians, were established a he urgent solicitation of Kentuckians, have not seen objected to by any Kentuckian who had ommunicated with him, except the Governor, nd cannot be removed. In conclusion he says ency in the wish to preserve the peace of Ken ucky; but it is with regret that I search, an tucky; but it is with regret that I search, and cannot find, in your not very short letter, any declaration or intimation, that you entertain any desire for the preservation of the Federal Union. Your obedient servant,

A. INCOLN.

"Does the RAZOR TAKE HOLD WELL?" in-"DOES THE RAZOR TAKE HOLD WELL!" In-quired a darkey, who was shaving a gentleman from the country. "Yes," replied the customer, with tears in his eyes, "it takes hold first rate, but it don't let go worth a cent."

politicians of New York are labor ng to disgrace | the arrival of Hermann, the cele rated "Prestithe state with a party scramble for spoils, at the digitator "-a jaw-breaker which literally signi, moment when all good citizens are laboring or fies "nimble-fingerer"-who has astonished and fighting to defend their country from destruc- perplexed the rest of mankind with his unaccountable feats, and is now about to "show his to the world a sublime example of patriotic and hand" in the crowded Academy of Music in this city. As a prelude to a selection from the strange stories that are told of him, we remark the United People of that state, has always that his style of necromancy is original and been a staunch Democrat. He will be generally whelly unlike anything the world has been ac-

remembered as President Polk's Minister to customed to see on the stage or elsewhere. He Brazil, and the President of the last Democratic has no curiesity shop of gilded and papered g mdrons or juggling assistants. His assistants aring dexterity and nerve, his tricks-which seem to be mistakes-are performed, and as they depend solely and simply upon himself, he is not exposed to the usual chances of failure. We shall all bave now a chance to see and judge of

A stranger, elegantly dressed, and a perfect gentleman in his manners, entered a haircresser's establishment on Wednesday might, and asked, with a slight German accent, to be shaved. The proprietor and his assistance being engaged at the time with other customers, the mistress of the establishment herself adjusted tress of the establishment herself adjuste towel to the new comer, and proceeded t

The gentleman who performed this sangu

bary trick, with such a terrible appearance of cality, was none but Professor C. Herrmann,

Some gentlemen, a few days since, whose Some gentlemen, a lew days since, whose faith in diableric was not sufficiently strong to keep them from showing politeness to the new magical marvel, accompanied Hermann, the Magician, to Washington Market, with the wish of giving some idea of how New York generally direct, or rather where and how it

"Tough!" ejaculated the professional spec

off, "Hey! you there, sir! What are you doing?" said the poulterer, advancing flereely upon

"Want to know, simply, whether the chicken is tough or tender," responded Herrmann, through the squasking cackles of the struggling chicken, as he retreated from the irate dealer in

But, meanwarde, Herrianian had teen the head off, and tossed the chicken on the ground, where its body lay, kicking and sprawling, in an extremity of agony which argued that twisting its head off could not be altogether a

"Don't want it, indeed! But you have taken its head off! You shall have it! It's no u.e to

mann, with the most perfect unconcern, "donget into a passion! If it's the head you wint of

The eminent magician, Herrmann, entere one of our fashionable restaurants with son friends the other day, and called for a dish friends the other day, and called for a dish of fish. When the waiter placed the dish on the table and uncovered it, the fish was gone, and in its place a big rat jumped out of the plate, ran along the table and around the room. Another dish was brought. Herrmann sat down, but, before commencing his meal, called for some pepper. The waiter handed him the pepper-box, which, instead of pepper, yielded quite a number of peas. Finally, Herrmann gave the waiter two single dollar pieces to pay his bill, but, in the very moment of receiving them, they turned into two eggs. The frightened man, not knowing what to do, under these circumstances, looked inquiringly at Herrman, who told him, smilingly, to open the eggs. He did so, and to his great surprise found the two dollar pieces inside of them. It may be easily imagined that all persons present greatly enmagined that all persons present greatly en oved the fun, and unanimously acknowledge he superior powers of the unsurpassed magi

democratic associates at home have been con popularity (on the Albany plan) for party adantage, at the expense of the cause of the l'nion, in the dark hour of its peril.

In a letter, declining to be presented as a andidate for Governor of Massachusetts, he ikes occasion to say-and his words, as a re sgnized Democratic leader in peace or war, will

by any party. While on some things, as you re aware, I do not agree with the principles apon which both the state and the national adindistrations were inaugurated, yet we are a my word past that.

I believe Governor Andrew has endeavored

\$1 FOR 16 MONTHS

receilson shall be quelled, and then we may hereafter divide as we please upon the minor differences of administration of givernment.

Military and Naval Movements. KIND OF A STRIKE.

Eight of the crew of the revenue cutter Forward, lying off Fort Carroll, were summarily dismissed on Tuesday last, for refusing to take the oath of allegiance. They were receiving only \$18 per month, while the crews of other boats are paid \$20-hence their refusal to subscribe to the cath. The pay of seamen is fixed by regulation, at \$18 to \$20 per month. SCHOOLING THEM.

Commodore Breeze has issued an order that all volunteer Lieutenants and Masters who have reported at the Brooklyn Lyceum, must go on soard the North Carolina for 15 days for ordnance instruction.

The U. S. gunboat E. B. Hale, hauled out to the buoy vesterday, and the store ship Ra lease hauled into her berth to discharge what refused stores she had on board, and go out of The Rhode Island, in accordance with order

just received, will be coaled immediately, and proceed to Washington with dispatches and a mail; instead of going out as a store ship. MILD SENTENCES FOR DESCRIPTION The sentences passed upon the prisoners recent

ried by general Court-Martial, on Governor's Island, have been read out. Some of the delinquents are doomed to confinement in the guard-house for terms varying from three to ter menths. Some of the hard cases will have a thirty-two pound ball attached to the right leg by a short chain,

DESTINATION OF THE BRANDYWING The Brandywine will be converted into a stationary store-ship, and anchored at the entrance f some of our harbors, probably at Sandy Hook-Any United States vessel requiring stores can then go alongside of her and till up, instead of coming to the Brooklyn Navy Yard. This will save time and pilotage.

THE TRISH BRIGADE,-ITS PLAN OF OR GANIZATION,-Lieut. Col. Nugent, of the 69th Regiment, has just returned from Washington, having completed the plan of organization for the new Irish Brigade, which is to take the field under the command of Gen. Shields. The first regiment of the brigade will be the new 69th Volunteers, of which Lieut, Col. Nugent will take command. The second regiment will be raised in Philadelphia, the third in Boston, and the fourth and fifth in New York-the latter probably containing several companies from other places, Captain Thomas Francis Meagher will raise the fourth regiment, but whether he will accept the Colonelcy, or merely position ou Gen. Shield's staff, he has not yet termined. The headquarters of the brigadwill be at No. 36 Beekman street, where any ofcrusation required in relation to its organiza on will be given, by either Lieut, Col. Nugen r Capt, Meagher. That our Irish adopted citi ens will rally around leaders such as those earing the green flag and the Stars and s ripes side by side on to victory, there canno a doubt; and it will be nothing very sur rising, though very gratifying, if this brigat

in the completion of a single volunteer rouse. alry, is about to be organized in this city and vicinity, by Colonel Joseph Smelinski, under the name of the "First United States Lancers." Col. Smolinski has served in both the Polish and French armies for some years, and bears the reputation of being an able officer. The beadquarters of the regiment here will be at the office of the temporary Adjutant, Lieut, P. E. McTighe, No. 195 Broadway. The men will be sent to the camp of rendezvous at Scars-

s completed in less time than is usually spent

BROOKLYN MILITARY AFFAIRS. -The camp f instruction on Hempstead Plains is papidly aking form, and already exhibits a considera ble display of troop , tents and barracks. The Long Island Railroad is employed in carrying material from Hunter's Point, The perfect level of the Plains, 12,000 acres in extent, as fords an admirable field for military manage-

Twenty-three regiments are recruiting at the City Hall Park in tents within the chains. A umber of them have more than one tent.

THE FIRST FIRE ZOUAVES have left Bedloe's Island, and have gone to Scarsdale Camp. The men were receiving additions to their force daily. At the time of their transfer to Scarsdale the regiment numbered about five hundred GERMAN RANGERS IN SERVICE .- Six com panies of the German Rangers were mustered into the service of the United States yesterday. The Lieut.-Colonel, Louis Kazinski, and the Major of the regiment were also sworn. The Colonel and the officers will be taken when the

regiment shall have been completed, FLORA TEMPLE .- Before the Marshal seized a famous trotting mare, she was attached at e instance of a firm of carriage-makers to whose McDonald, the proprietor was indebted for lar, e sum.

and thirty-three vessels entered at this port and four hundred and twenty-two cleared dung the month of August,

NEW FERRY BOAT,-Mr. Devine Burtis is ow building, at the foot of Conover street, South Brooklyn, a ferry-boat for the New York and Eric Railroad Company. Her frame is of oak, hackmatack and cedar, and is copper-fast-ened throughout. Her length is 202 feet over all, and her breadth of beam 31 feet; depth of hold 13 feet. Her register is 850 tons. She is said to be the largest ferry-boat built in these waters.

Chaplains in the Army.

There are some carnest men among our chap airs in the army, as the following letters will how. They are addressed to clergymen resi

WASHINGTON, D. C. WASHINGTON, D. C.,

Y > 36 Camp Union, Ang. 28, 1861.
Dear Sir; As chaplam of a thousand men,
-k you, O man of God! to help me in th reat work. I ask your prayers for myself and the men. Pray for me, that the word of the ord may run and be glorified—that I may have renewed baptisms for my work. Especially pray for Col. Small, that he may be made useful by being converted to God. Ask the Fuln street prayer meeting to pray for I am, dear brother, yours in Christ Jesus,

C. A. BECK, Chaplain 20th Penn, Reg't, CAMP E..., VA., Aug. 28, 1861.

DEAR BEOTHER M.—: It is now two month DRAR BEOTHER M.—: It is now two months since I have been in the army, striving to save the youth of our country from pollution and death—temporal and eternal. My health is good, and my heart rejoices in the Lord day by day. We are in the mountains, about 12 miles from 10,000 southern troops, and cach army fortifying and scouting. May a righteous God direct.

Chaplain Third Regiment.

Ohio Volunteer M.

RATES OF ADVERTISING. TERMS, CASH IN ADVANCE

who are chaplains in our armies. There is a tide of corruption which you have never seen, which is of unexampled atrocity, and which, if not resisted, will sweep all our young men away. A most carnest Christian mis who is chaplain to three Regiments and who is a wide awake preacher, and whom most church goers in this city have heard with great satisfaction, says no Christian man who has been to camps can have any conception of the wickedness which prevails. Men seem to throw aside all restraint and lose all regard for character, when once they get upon the camp ground,-He was sadiy disappointed in the state of morals, men sink as if they were willing to sink to rise no more.

The Caledonian Games.

At ten o'clock the games commenced with the dancing of a Scotch-reel by the entire club. The games then proceeded in the usual order. As they have been fully and repeatedly described for our readers, we give merely the judges report of the successful competitors, prizes were offered for each game or feat. Throwing the Heavy Hammer, 24 pounds.

George Grassick, 68 feet, 8 inches. George Goldie, 65 feet 6 inches. Throwing the Light Hammer, 14 pounds.

G. Grassick, 89 feet 5 inches. G. Goldie, 84 Tossing the Caber (a, heavy bar of seasoned toood, 17 feet long .- First Prize-James Stew-

art. Second Prize-Geo, Grassick. The Broadsword Dance- 1. Prof. J. Macphersen; 2. Geo. Taylor. Putting the Heavy Stone-weighing 24 pounds

Jas. Stewart 26 feet; And, Henderson 25 feet 3 inches. Putting the Light Stone-weight 14 pounds-Geo. Grassick 32 feet 2 inches; Adam Walker 31

eet 1 inch. The Short Race-once round the course, 215

yards, (Time made 22 sec.)-1. John Goldie; 2. Adam Walker, The Standing Jump-Thomas Nicol, 9 feet 8 inches; John Goldie, 9 feet 6 inches.

The Running Jump-1. John Crown, 16 feet 3 inches; 2. Thomas Nicol, 16 feet 10 inches. The Sack Race-Thomas Nicol, first ; John Cleghorn, second, Standing High Leap-John Goldie, 4 feet &

inches; Geo. Goldie, 4 feet 3 inches. Running High Leap-John Goldie, 5 feet 1. inch; Thomas Nicol, 5 feet. The Long Race-Twice round the course

Hugh Pollock, first; James Law, second. Time, minute 5 second. Hop, Step and Jump-Thomas Nicol, 37 feets ohn Goldie, 36 feet.

No More French Revolutions.

The embelliment of Paris, for which Louis Napoleon has received so much pratse, originated in the military necessity of providing access to the troops to the turbulent parts of the city. The new streets and boulevards are so planned as to allow the troops to act in concert upon wein points from a common centre, and isolate as y disaffected part of the city. In the new arrangements paving stones—that convenient macrial for barricades—have been excluded, and a together the days of Parisian revolts may be ansidered at an end. The French Emperor, however, deserves credit for making his design the means of embellishing his capital, so that Paris is now the most beautiful city in the world,

The Debauchery of Secession.

The Denauchery of Section 11 The Louisvilla correspondent of the Cincinnati Gazette, speaks of the increasing number of drunken wemen in New Orleans, and quotes the New Orleans papers in proof of his statement. The writer then adds:—"The simple truth might as well be told. Secession debauchment. The writer then adds:—"The simple truth might as well be told. Secession debauches both males and temales wherever its infection spreads. Women who can't respect their country can't respect themselves. Fair women and tender babies, in the atmosphere of that leathsome treason, which now pervades the South, unless fortified against it by the anti-dote of better teaching, become morally rotten. If the present state of things continue a year longer, women and children will be nicking. ch other's pockets, and cutting each other treats in the once refined Crescent City. seession changed angels into demons, ould make a man murder his mother."

Everything is searce down South. The Nash-rille (Tenn.) Gazette contains the following ad-ertisement of a manufacturer of mineral water in that city: Normer-I hope my customers in the city of Nashville will be good enough to save all the nateral water corks for me, as I cannot obtain a further supply, in consequence of the Lincoln blockade. Your attention to the above will

blockade. Your attention to the above will oblige me very much, as corks are as essential to me now as the bottles.

N. B.—I have also to inform my customers that through my inability to procure silver enough to make change for my customers, I have issued twenty-five cent tickets, which will be redeemable at any time by the undersigned.

The Washington correspondent of the Phila-delphia Press says that among those who fell at Bull Run was one old man, whose head was white with age, and whose story is a romance of war. He had been thirty years in the regu-lar service, as a private soldier. He had folof, war. He had been thirty years in the regular service, as a private soldier. He had followed the Indians through the everglades of Florida, bivoucked upon the side of the Rocky Mountains, chased the Camanche and the Cherokee through New Mexica, stood before the fire of Buena Vista, charged upon the Heights of Chepultepec, and followed the victorious dag of his country along the Plaza of Mexice, and into the Hails of the Montezumas.

Miscelianeous Items.

Commotion in Lewis Co.—The trial of the Rev. Henry Badge, of Lewis county, New York, for the murder of his wife, has divided the whole county into two factions. Families have been divided and brother against brother in con-sequence, and fears are entertained of a resort to violence.

THE DEMOCRATS of Minnesota have united

Sr. Louis is now the most orderly city in the United States. The liquor stores have been shut up by the Provost Marshal, and consequently data is no drunkenness. The Police are idle and secessionism is dying out. Mas. Downy says that one of her boys don't snow nothing, and the other does. The question is, which knows the most.

AN INFERNAL MACHINE.-A patriotic gen-An Inference Machine.—A patriotic gentleman has written to Gen. Scott to offer the services of a new and formidable engine of war. His belief is that if the General wishes to scatter the relel forces at Manassas without further delay, he need only furnish the writer's wife with a passport to enable her to get within the enemy's lines, and she will blow the rebel crew to the devil in twenty-four hours. He considers her tongue equivalent to a ton of gunpowder any difference.

TEN "SISTERS OF MERCY," accompanied by the Mother Superior, have arrived in Philadel-phia, from Manchester, England, for the pur-pose of establishing a house of their order in that city.

An Immense Train,—A train of cars, one mile and a quarter and thirty rods in larger mile and a quarter and thirty rods in lengt passed through Rochester on Tuesday, bout for Buffalo, to load with western produce.

A New Species of Rye.—A new species of rye, indigenous to California, and remarkable for the largeness, plumpness and beauty of its grain, has been exhibited in Washington. The superintendent of the agricultural bureau has received a small supply of the grain, and will distribute it in different parts of the county.

THE WEEKLY SUN

TAMMANY FLOORED. Plozart and Tammany admitted as equal.

p'eleck.

The body of the hall was completely packed, the representation being quite full, and many putsiders having succeeded in obtaining tickets of admission to the floor.

The galleries were crowded with spectators.

and a lively interest was manifested in the pro-ceedings, Mozart and Tammany both obtained tickets and took seats on the floor.

At the hour designated, the Convention was called to order by Peter Cagger, who named Hon, Francis Kernan, of Oneida, temporary

hairman.

The motion was carried.

Mr. Kernan was loudly applauded, and on aking the chair, he made the usual speech, in

resented, a committee appointed on contested

to an another to report permanent officers.
resolution to appoint a committee to report
solutions was offered.

The resolution was laid on the table, pending

A. J. McNett, from the Majority Committee Contested Seats, reported the following re-

Resolved. That the delegates representing the Tammany organization in the city of New York be, and they are, hereby admitted to seats in this Convention. (Applause.)
S. H. Parker, of Ontario, from the Minority Committee, reported the following:

Resolved, That this Convention recognize in both organ-zations of the city and county of New York claiming representation in this body, a constit-ent Democracy, worthy align of re-

names of seventeen persons from each of said organizations, who shall be entitled to seats and a voice in the deliberations of this Conven-

Tion.

TMr. Lanning said that if a fair committee is appointed by a convention, and after mature deliberation reports in favor of one set of delegates, he felt bound to support their report. The regularity of the Tammany delegates had been settled on two or three previous occasions, although twice, in view of a desire to unite the Democracy of the city, and bring them together, the contesting delegates were also admitted. He respected the Mozart Democracy, but felt the necessity of settling the question of regularity definitely and forever.

Mr. Loddington had learned, shrough having lived so long under Republican rule, that the Democracy of New York lave notes us to spare. We need votes for the salvation of the country now, and he would not consent to reject the great body of the Democratis of New York. (Applause.) Once the Mozart had been excluded and went home and carried the city of New York. (Loud applause.)

The Sachems of Tammany who are elected by 700 men, claim the right to sit in judgment upon the Democratic General Committee of that city. He did not believe that any select body of men should have this privilege, but hat the great mass of the hard working democracy of the city should be allowed to say who should form their general committees.

Mr. Luddington moved to amend the substitute, by admitting both sets of delegates, and ting each case its full vote.

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votes each.
The amoudment, thus amended, was accep, and the yeas and mays called on its adop-The vote was taken amidst much excitement,

Mr. Brown, of Jefferson, protested, The Tammany delegates then withdrew from chall for consultation. A committee on resolutions was then ap-The following committee was announced :-

Syracuse, N. Y., Sept. 5 .- The Democratic State Convention re-assembled at 9 o'clock this morning, but was not called to order until one hour later; the interval being spent in busy lobbying among the delegates in relation to the

portunity to vote again on the question, he of fered the following resolution: Resolved, That the vote adopting the resolution, by the convention, at its meeting yester-day, admitting both the Tammany and Mozart Hall delegations to seats in this convention, be,

plause.)
The President decided, amidst much excitement, that the New York delegates on this question had no right to be heard or to vote. (Applause.)
Mr. Spriggs, of Oneida, appealed from the decision of the Chair. The Convention had yesterday, by its action, Mr. Spriggs said, admitted both sets of the New York delegates to seats and privileges on the floor as members of the Convention. There was no distinction now between them and any other members of the Convention.

Hon. S. E. Church said the question had not been fairly stated by the gentleman from Oneida, Mr. Spriggs. The question was not as he had said, whether the New York delegates were members of the Convention, and entitled to vote, and to speak, but only whether they had the right to speak and vote on this one question, relating to their right to a seat in the Convention. (Applause.)

An Astonisher.

Some of our readers have probably heard of

HERRMANN AT A BARBER'S SHOP.

shave him.

The operation being almost finished, the stranger, who had already given some signs of in parience, suddenly stopped the lady's hand, serzed the razer, and making some remarks about the nervous irritation produced upon him by the application of the steel, indicted a severe wound upon his throat, from which the blood spurted in large jets, and the gentleman's head sank upon his shoulder.

At the sight of this suicide, the cry of "murder" arose, every one rushing out of the shop, some to call a physician, others to run for a policeman, but the wife of the hairdresser fell down on a chair fainting.

liceman, but the wife of the hairdresser fell down on a chair fainting.

After a short while, however, the wounded man seemed to recover. With a convulsive grasp he seized the towel and dried up the blood gushing from his wound, then, throwing the towel on the floor, he jumped up, looked in the glass, smiled, and showing to the people who had returned into the shop his throat, which had not sustained even the slightest scratch, he took his leave, humming some patriotic tune.

HERRMANN AT WASHINGTON MARKET.

Tough: ejacultiet the pro-later in poultry; "tough! It is as tener as new-laid eggs; or, indeel, rather more so." Hermann listened silently, and then, without replying to him, took the inoffensive cackler in the neck, and commenced wrenching its heat

poultry. Oh! come, Mr. Herrmann, this is a what more than a joke, 'cried out one of his companions, while the others held back the in-cersel tradesman.

But, meanwhile, Hermann had torn the

me! You're a-"
"There, there! my good man," said Herr

A Democratic Soldier on Party Politics. A PATRIOTIC LETTER.
It appears that some of General Betler's of idering how to make use of his name and

cognized Democratic leader in peace or war, will have weight everywhere:—

When I left home I left all polities, in a party case of the term, behind me, and I now know to politics in any sense, save as represented by the question—How best to preserve the Union and restore the country in its integrity.

Peace is desirable to all, and to none more so than the soldier who has left his friends and his home to do his duty to his country.

But however desirable, it is not to be purchased upon any terms, save the recognition of the authority of the federal government over every inch of territory which ever belonged to it. Upon no condition whatever, other than this, would I consent to peace.

I see with pain upon the part of some of those with whom I have acted in political organizations, a disposition to advocate peaceful settlements wherein there can be no peace.

I cannot consent that my name shall be used by any party. While on some things, as you

I believe Governor Andrew has endeavored faithfully, zealously and efficiently to put our commonwealth on the side of the nation, and to sustain the Union.

I do not say that I would vote for Governor Andrew, but were I at home I would not vote against him. Let it be understood that without distinction of party, and without raising party issues, all men who love the Union are determined to stand by it and the country until this